'Forestall Riot,' Purported Files Say

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FBI Sought Informer Network

By SANDY GRADY
Of The Bulletin Staff

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents were ordered to develop a network of informants to infiltrate the black movement in Philadelphia, according to purported copies of files stolen from the FBI's Media, Pa., office.

Among the copies was a 1968 memorandum from Joe D. Jamieson, special agent in charge of the Philadelphia FBI office, calling for racial informants to be recruited in the black community. "In this way," said Jamieson, "it may be possible to forestall a riot."

The memorandum was among files allegedly stolen on March 8 from the Media office by a group which calls itself the "Citizens' Commission to Investigate the FBI."

Packet Mailed in N.Y.

Copies of the stolen documents, said a covering letter, have been sent to "people in public life who have demonstrated integrity, courage and commitment to democratic values. . ." The latest packet was sent to The Bulletin in a plain manila envelope with a New York postmark.

The Commission to Investigate the FBI said the files were being studied to determine:

—"The nature and extent of surveillance and intimidation carried on by this office."

—"How much of the FBI's efforts are spent on relatively minor crimes by the poor instead of . . . such crimes as war profiteering, monopolistic practices, institutional racism, organized crimes and distribution of lethal drugs."

—'The extent of illegal practices by the FBI, such as eavesdropping and the use of provocateurs and informers."

Memorandum to Hoover

Jamieson would not comment on the documents.

Among the documents was a Dec. 2, 1970, memorandum to Director, FBI (J. Edgar Hoover) on the investigation of black student groups at Philadelphia area colleges.

FBI sources were asked to investigate the leadership and

Text of Letter, Page 3.

aims of black student unions at the University of Pennsylvania, Temple University, Swarthmore College, Dickinson College, Franklin & Marshall College, Bucknell University, Montgomery County Community College, West Chester State College, PMC Colleges, Villanova University and the Ogontz branch of Penn State University.

A Sept. 24, 1970, memorandum on a meeting of the Philadelphia Labor Movement reported persons "were sitting around discussing the Black Panther Party Conference and smoking marijuana."

The report said "hippie-like individuals were observed and it would appear the house is operated as a commune."

Key Word is Control

The documents noted that the FBI has had a problem with informants in the New Left who became overly enthusiastic. Said a Sept. 9, 1970, memorandum from Jamieson:

". . . There have been a few instances where security informants in the New Left got carried away during a demonstration, assaulted police, etc. The key word in informants is 'control.' . . .

"They (continued Jamieson) should not be the person who carries the gun, throws the bomb, does the robbery or by some specific, violative, overt act becomes a deeply involved participant. This is a judgment area and any actions which border on it should be discussed."

The same 1970 memo-

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Stolen Memo Tells of Call to FBI About Absence of Villanova Teacher

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By PAUL F. LEVY
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The day after a bomb exploded in the U. S. Capitol last March 1, Brother Patrick, a 70-year-old Augustinian of Villanova Monastery, called the Philadelphia office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Brother Patrick reported that a monastery car had been signed out to Father Thomas Casey, an instructor and hall rector at Villanova University, for the entire weekend prior to the bombing.

Memorandum Stolen

Furthermore, Brother Patrick told the FBI, Father Casey is a sympathizer of the Berrigan brothers, Daniel and Philip, the two priests who have been in the forefront of the peace movement among Catholic priests and nuns.

An FBI memorandum of this conversation was placed in the files of the Media office of the FBI. When that office was burglarized on March 8 by a group calling itself the "Citizens Commission to Investigate the FBI," the memorandum was taken.

The memorandum said Brother Patrick indicated in his call to the FBI that he might have some "information pertinent" to the bombing.

Yesterday a copy of the memorandum was mailed to The Bulletin, along with other documents from the files.

Brother Patrick, in an interview, acknowledged that he had made the call to the FBI.

'A Little Warning'

Some of the young priests on the Villanova campus, Brother Patrick said he thought, "could probably use a little warning from the FBI before they got involved in anything like this . . . just to find out if they might get involved, and stop it before anything happens."

Looking across to the statue of the Virgin Mary, Brother Patrick said that he thought talking to the FBI would be "the same as confession, that it would be a secret."

Brother Patrick said he didn't even think Father Casey had anything to do with the bombing, "but he is one of these young priests."

"I thought I could maybe prevent him from getting involved in things like this . . . maybe the FBI would talk to him if I just gave them a hint."

Father Thomas Casey, who teaches moral theology and science and religion courses at Villanova, was told of the memo on Saturday by a telephone caller who said he represented the Citizens Commission to Investigate the FBI.

"At first I was shocked, not fearful, but totally amazed," he explained to a visitor yesterday while waiting for a class to begin.

A 31-year-old Villanova

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FBI Sought to Recruit Network of Informers

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randum divided the local investigation into "Old Left" and "New Left" squads.

The Old Left, said the FBI, would include the Communist Party and its splinter groups. The New Left desk would study the SDS (Students for a Democratic Society), underground newspapers, communes and The Resistance.

The main substance of the 5 pages of stolen documents deals with the FBI's 1968 efforts to set up informants among Philadelphia black neighborhoods.

PCI Recruiting

The FBI directive of Feb. 8, 1968 called for PCI's (Civilian Informants) to be recruited in the Philadelphia ghettoes from ex-servicemen, employes of taverns, liquor stores, pawn shops, and from taxi drivers and salesmen. Contact must be made every two weeks," said the FBI order.

The memorandum from Jameson said, in part: "Whether or not a riot does occur, the Bureau holds us responsible to keep the Bureau, the Justice) Department, and the White House advised in advance of every demonstration . . . This type of information can only come from a widespread grass-works network of sources . . ."

The Bureau listed three types of racial informants under classification "170": (1) members of "white hate groups;" (2) Members of black nationalist and black revolutionary groups; and (3) racial informants in the ghetto.

Black Areas

The directive broke down Philadelphia's black community into three areas: South (South Street); West (Lancaster ave., 52d st., 60th st., Mantua and Powelton Village); North (Columbia ave., Susquehanna ave., Germantown ave. east of Broad; Germantown, and Strawberry Mansion).

Six places were listed where ghetto informants might be sent, including the Church of the Advocate, 18th and Diamond, and the officers of SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) and CORE (Congress of Racial Equality)

Three Afro-American book stores were also listed.

Among individuals the FBI brought to the attention of its ghetto informants were Walter Palmer, identified as a leader of the Philadelphia Black Peoples Unity Movement; Stanley Branche, George ("Freedom George") Brower, Lonney Frank Anderson, George Edward Anderson, all listed with The Black Coalition; William Mathis of CORE; Walter Hutchins, David Richardson and Arthur Sanders of the Black House; James Lester, Ghetto Training Center; Maxwell Stanford, identified with RAM; and William Davis, publisher of "The Black Ghetto" newsletter.

The Bureau named eight bars and taprooms where militant blacks might be located. It also asked names of Negro informants "who are planning to enter college this fall and would be in a position to infiltrate black power groups on campus."

Foreign Takeovers

The Aug. 12, 1968 memorandum asked for reports on "efforts by foreign powers to take over the Negro militant movement . . . whether this be from African nations in the form of Pan-Africanism, from the Soviet or Chinese Communist bloc nations, or other nations."

The Citizen's Commission to Investigate the FBI said the files had been removed from the Media office because "we believe the FBI has betrayed its democratic trust." In a letter the Committee said: "We know full well the legal jeopardy in which we place ourselves."

Several other packets of stolen FBI records are rumored to be in the committee's possession.

Memo Tells of Phone Tip to FBI

Continued From First Page

graduate with one master's degree, and working on a second master's degree, his hair was slightly below his clerical collar, his black pants slightly flared at the bottom, the belt wider than usual.

He wasn't bitter at Brother Patrick, or even angry at the FBI.

"I'm embarrased for the person who called, who feels so threatened by what is happening," he said. "I think it was overreaction on his part, certainly not malice.

Admits Sympathy

"The fallacy is in the person who called, not the FBI, which must follow up any lead like this."

Father Casey said there were essential points in the statement Brother Patrick made to the FBI that were correct: he did take the car, and he is in sympathy with the Berrigan brothers, Daniel and Philip, the two priests who have been in the forefront of the peace movement among Catholic priests and nuns.

"Whenever the issue comes up in course material," Father Casey said, I can see the Berrigan's position as a valid one, but I have not been in any radical movements, in any demonstrations."

Nothing to Do With Bombing

But he said the major point was incorrect.

"I was in Avalon (N.J.), not Washington, and I had nothing to do with the bombing."

"But I guess I'm in the FBI files now."

Criticizes Young Priests

Brother Patrick sat on a sofa beneath two paintings of Christ as he talked with his visitor yesterday. He shook his head sadly, knotting and unknotting his large reddened hands.

"A great deal of the trouble with the young today is because of their leaders," he said, "these young priests who act as if God is dead . . . and nuns who act this way, too."

"Why can't they go on and pray in the chapel?" he asked in his soft German accent. "Don't they believe in God anymore? Why do they have to take things in their own hands?"

Admits Confusion

Brother Patrick has lived in the monastery for the past 16 years, spending his days in prayer and work in the sacristy. His hair is white and thinning now, his eyes sad and confused at the ferment in the country.

He admits he doesn't understand what is happening to the youngsters today, to many of the students at Villanova, and sometimes even to priests and nuns.

"Why?" he asked.

Brother Patrick got up and walked out of the small room where he had been speaking with a visitor.

"I didn't want to hurt anyone," he said. "Not Father Casey.

"What a mess we're all in"

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